

State of Illinois, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Cottonseed Meal S. P. Davis' Cr'k'd, Se'n'd Cake," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

| | Per cent. |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Ammonia | 7.33 |
| Protein | 37.7 |
| Crude fiber | 14.1 |

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information in that the statements, to wit, "Ammonia 8 Per Cent, Protein 41 Per Cent, Crude Fiber not over 9 Per Cent," borne on the tags attached to the sacks, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser in that they represented that the article contained 8 per cent of ammonia and 41 per cent of protein and not more than 9 per cent of crude fiber, whereas, in truth and in fact, the article did not contain 8 per cent of ammonia, and did not contain 41 per cent of protein and contained more than 9 per cent of crude fiber.

On December 2, 1919, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8515. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. * * * v. George H. Hardin and George O. Bearden (G. H. Hardin & Co.). Tried to a jury. Verdict of guilty. Fine, \$20 and costs. (F. & D. No. 11602. I. S. No. 9437-r.)

On December 11, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against George H. Hardin and George O. Bearden, copartners, trading as G. H. Hardin & Co., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 1, 1919, from the State of Arkansas into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of eggs which were adulterated.

Examination of the 2 cases shipped, 180 from each case, by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed 40 inedible eggs, or 11.1 per cent.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On June 9, 1920, the case having come on for trial before the court and a jury, after the submission of evidence and arguments by counsel, the jury was charged by the court and, after due deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of \$20 and costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8516. Misbranding of Dr. Harper's Anti-Cholera Tonic. U. S. * * * v. 486 Packages of Dr. Harper's Anti-Cholera Tonic. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 11667 to 11677, inclusive. I. S. No. 8740-r. S. No. C-1595.)

On November 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 486 packages of Dr. Harper's Anti-Cholera Tonic, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages in Oklahoma, as follows, 100 packages at LeFlore, 80 packages at Wister, 136 packages at Talihina, 42 packages at Howe, 56 packages at Albion, and 72 packages at Poteau, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Elite Chemical Co., Watertown, Tenn., on or about August 7, 1919, and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of sodium bicarbonate, sodium